

Module 32



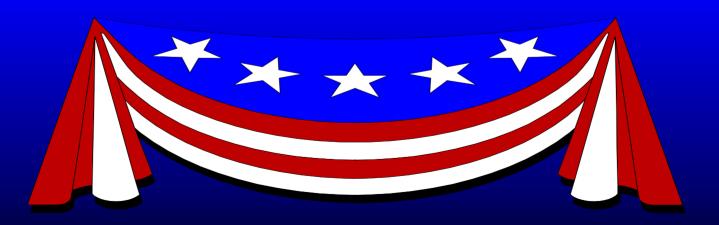
Continuing Authorities
Program

OBJECTIVES:

"Provide a <u>basic overview</u> and <u>understanding</u> of the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) and the differences between the GI and CAP processes"

Continuing Authorities Program

Congress Has Provided the Corps with Standing Authorities to Study and Build Specific Water Resource Projects for Specific Purposes and with Specified Federal Spending Limits.



CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM PROCEDURES

- ER 1105-2-100, Appendix F Provides Detailed Program Guidance for all CAP authorities
 - Program/Project Funding and Allocation
 - HQ/Division Responsibility
 - Cost-Sharing, FCSA & PCAs

CAP AUTHORITIES

Continuing
Authorities
Program

Section 14
Emergency
Streambank
Protection

Section 204
Beneficial Uses
of
Dredged Material

Section 208
Clearing &
Snagging

Section 103
Shoreline
Protection

Section 205 Flood Control

Section 1135
Restoration
Associated With
a Corps Project

Section 107 Navigation

Section 206 Aquatic Restoration Section 111 Shoreline Mitigation

Section 3
Navigation
Clearing &
Snagging



CAP Projects:

- Quicker to Implement! (usually 3 years from study to construction)
- Limited in scope and complexity
- Have a Federal cost limit determined by the specific project authority
- Approved by Division Commander
- Do not need Congressional authorization for individual projects

FLOOD CONTROL

- Section 205, Flood Control
 Act of 1948, as Amended
- Purpose of Flood Control
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$7,000,000
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$50,000,000



SHORELINE PROTECTION



- Section 103, River and Harbor
 Act of 1962, as amended
- Purpose of Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$2,000,000
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$30,000,000

NAVIGATION



- Section 3, River and Harbor Act of 1945, as amended
- Purpose- Clearing & Snagging
- No Per Project Federal Spending
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$1,000,000
- Not funded in recent years

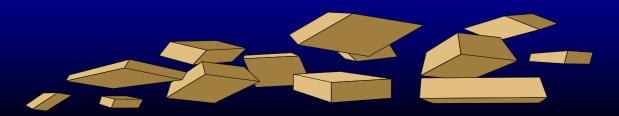
NAVIGATION



- Section 107, River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended
- Purpose of Navigation
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$4,000,000
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$35,000,000

NAVIGATION MITIGATION

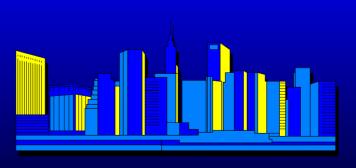
- Section 111, River and Harbor Act of 1968, as amended
- Purpose of Mitigation of Shoreline Erosion Damage Caused by Federal Navigation Projects
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$2,000,000. If the Federal Share Exceeds \$2,000,000, the Project May NOT Proceed Without Specific Congressional Authorization.



EMERGENCY STREAMBANK

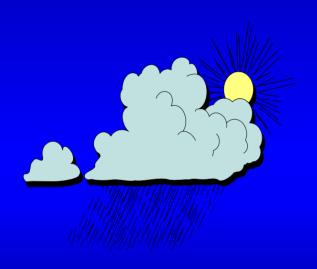
- Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended
- Purpose of Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Erosion Protection for Public Facilities and Services
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$1,000,000
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$15,000,000







CLEARING & SNAGGING



- Section 208, Flood Control
 Act of 1954, as amended
- Purpose of Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$500,000
- Annual Program Spending Limit of \$7,500,000

Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment

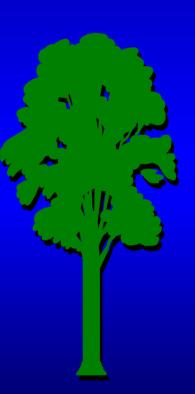
- Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986, as amended.
- Project Modification to Improve the Environment where an existing Corps project contributed to the degradation of the Environment.
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$5,000,000
- Program Annual Appropriation Limit of \$25,000,000

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

- Section 206, Water Resources
 Development Act (WRDA) of 1996
- Aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects
- Per Project Federal Spending Limit of \$5,000,000
- Annual Program Appropriation Limit of \$25,000,000

Ecosystem Restoration in Connection with Dredging

- Section 204, Water Resources
 Development Act (WRDA) of 1992, as amended
- Protection, restoration, and creation of aquatic and ecologically related habitats, including wetlands, in connection with dredging for construction, O&M of an authorized Federal navigation project



COST SHARING FOR SECTIONS 205 and 103

- No Reconnaissance Phase
- Initially Federally Funded up to \$100,000 to Prepare Detailed Project Report
- Costs in Excess of the \$100,000 Must be Cost Shared 50%-50% (FCSA)
- Plans & Specifications funded up-front by Corps
- P&S and Construction are Cost-Shared 65% Federal (up to the per Project Limit) 35% Non-Federal
- A PCA is executed at the end of P&S

COST SHARING FOR SECTIONS 107 and 111

- No Reconnaissance Phase
- Initially Federally Funded up to \$100,000
- Costs in Excess of the \$100,000 Must be Cost
 Shared 50%-50% (FCSA)
- Plans & Specifications and Construction Phases are Cost-Shared 80% Federal (up to the per Project Limit) 20% Non-Federal for Section 107, while Section 111 projects use the same formulas as GI navigation projects.

- 100% Federal cost for design and construction
- Non-Federal responsible for LERRDs
- Non-Federal responsible for O&M

COST SHARING FOR SECTIONS 14 and 208

- No Reconnaissance Phase
- Single Phase Planning & Design Analysis (PDA)
 Initially Federally Funded up to \$40,000
- PDA Costs in Excess of the \$40,000 will be Considered Part of Implementation Costs and Must be Cost Shared 65% Federal (up to the per Project Limit) 35% Non-Federal

- Preliminary Restoration Plan is prepared at 100%
 Federal cost, not to Exceed \$10,000
- An Ecosystem Restoration Report (ERR) is prepared and initially Federally funded, but is included as part of Implementation Costs, which are shared 75% Federal 25% Non-Federal
- Up to 80% of Non Federal share may be credit for work in-kind

- Preliminary Restoration Plan is prepared at 100%
 Federal cost, not to exceed \$10,000
- An Ecosystem Restoration Report (ERR) is prepared and initially Federally funded, but is included as part of Implementation Costs which are shared 65% Federal and 35% Non-Federal
- Non-Federal share may include credit for work inkind

- An Initial Appraisal is prepared at 100% Federal cost, not to exceed \$5,000
- The report is prepared and initially Federally funded, but is included as part of Implementation Costs which are shared 75% Federal and 25% Non-Federal
- Costs are the increment above base plan which are "costs necessary to carry out dredging...in the most effective way, consistent with economic, engineering, and environmental criteria."

Program Funding Limits

Section	<u>Description</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Program</u>
		(\$ million)	(\$ million)
3	Navigation Clearing & Snagging None		1
14	Streambank/Shore protection	1	15
103	Beach Erosion Control	2	30
107	Navigation	4	35
111	Mitigation of Shore Damage	2	None
205	Flood Damage Reduction	7	50
208	Snagging/Clearing	0.5	7.5
206	Aquatic Restoration	5	25
1135	Ecosystem Restoration	5	25
204	Beneficial Uses - Dred. Mat.	None	None

Fiscal Year 2001 - Funding Levels

Section	Authority	01 Budget	01 Approp.
		(\$ million)	(\$ million)
14	Streambank/Shore protection	9	9
103	Beach Erosion Control	2.5	2.5
107	Navigation	7	11
111	Mitigation of Shore Damage	0.3	0.3
205	Flood Damage Reduction	25	35
208	Snagging/Clearing	0.2	0.6
206	Aquatic Restoration	10	19
1135	Ecosystem Restoration	14	21
204	Beneficial Uses - Dred. Mat.	4	4

NEW PROCESS

- Project development fund established at each district to enable rapid start-up of new studies
- Project cost-sharing would be initiated early in the process in lieu of separate study costsharing
- All approvals delegated to MSCs
- Allocate majority of funds to MSCs for management
- Develop additional model PCAs

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

- 80/20 cost-sharing for all CAP authorities and no LERRD credit to the sponsor as option
- Increase project funding limit for Section 14
- Section 205 project funding limit increased in WRDA99
- Section 205 program limit increased in WRDA2000

